

**OUTLINE OF ORTHOPAEDICS.** By J. Crawford Adams, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.  
(Pp. 476; figs. 361. 40s.). Edinburgh & London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1967.

THE first edition of this book appeared in 1956, so that the appearance of this sixth edition means there has been a new edition every two years. Not only does this show very energetic re-writing by the author, but it points most effectively to the immense popularity of the book. This popularity is fully deserved, and should be increased by the latest edition.

The author has produced a new edition which must be unique, in that it has fewer pages than the previous editions. This decrease is due to very careful and detailed revision of the original material and the up-to-date information has been incorporated in a compact fashion. The bibliography has been revised.

This is an excellent book for its stated purpose of helping students, but it is very useful for practitioners and for those studying for higher qualifications.

It could well be an even greater success than its forerunners, and it merits such a future.

R.I.W.

**AN ATLAS OF CLINICAL NEUROLOGY.** By J. D. Spillane. Pp. viii+376; figs. 477. 70s). London: Oxford University Press, 1968.

THIS is a book for all ages and stages in medicine and it will not grow old with the passage of time as so many clinical tomes do. Dr. Spillane has shown in this volume the value of photography in illustrating physical signs and even more complex disease processes. The presentation is excellent, the text clear and the conditions considered, comprehensive. Even though there is no attempt at detailed description the synopsis of the case histories of individual patients and the few lines of explanation seem, incredibly, to tell all that is known of pathogenesis, prognosis and treatment. To a neurologist, it will give sheer delight to turn the pages and commune with the classical names and signs of his art. The medical student will surely find pictorially demonstrated with lifelike accuracy, that which might otherwise be dull reading or the mumblings of a ward round. In particular the chapter on pupillary abnormalities, the features of cranial nerve palsies and facial expression will complement and reinforce bed-side teaching. The membership and D.P.M. candidate will never regret perusing the 800 and more illustrations in this volume, catching here the leprous mask of Robert Bruce, there the "wound man" of Paracelsus. The common and the rare sign finds its place in this atlas and Dr. Spillane has made an highly individual contribution to the understanding of clinical neurology for the undergraduate, post-graduate and general practitioner alike.

L.J.H.

**CUTANEOUS SENSATION.** By David Sinclair, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.E.  
(Pp. xii+306; figs. 22. 63s). London: Oxford University Press, 1967.

THE pleasant sounding names Pacini, Meissner, Krause and Ruffini will provoke memories of anatomy and physiology diligently learned for the second medical examination, revised for fellowship requirements and forgotten at all other times. Yet the skin as the most necessary, if not the most sensitive and sophisticated organ of sensation, deserves better consideration. The reason that a sort of intellectual apathy pervades when the integument is discussed may rest in the vagaries of psychological interpretation of certain types of cutaneous sensation, especially pain. A dolorimeter can be devised and the dols a person can appreciate imputed but this cannot compare scientifically with methods of measurement of other senses, such as obtained by audiometry or determination of visual acuity. Nevertheless, accurate knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of sensory nerve endings and the manner by which information reaches the cerebrum is of basic importance and will precede the ultimate understanding of brain function.

Professor Sinclair has brilliantly succeeded in setting out the complicated facts which have accumulated over the years and which have hitherto led to conflicting and confusing views. In the first chapter he gives an historical review of the Aristotelian fifth and oldest human